

LEE ASKED FOR WARSHIPS.

AND THREATENED TO RESIGN IF HE WAS
NOT SUPPORTED.

TIONS WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT CONFIRMED BY THE CORRESPONDENCE LAID BEFORE THE SENATE LAST NIGHT.

Washington, March 1.—The correspondence of

The Department of State with Consul-General Lee at Havana in the case of Charles Scott, an American citizen, which was laid before the Senate to-night, confirms the published story that General Lee threatened to resign unless the Department supported his demand that Scott be released from solitary confinement. Only the telegrams sent to the Department by General Lee are transmitted, the Department's end of the interchange being omitted. On February 9 General Lee telegraphed to the State Department: "Charles Scott, an American citizen, arrested at Regia this morning. Charges not yet known."

The next is dated February 20, and says that Scott had been in jail in Havana without communication for 264 hours. The dispatch continues:

Cannot stand another Rula murder, and have demanded his release. How many war vessels at Key West or within reach, and will they be ordered to take action?

On February 23 he again telegraphed to Secretary Olney, evidently replying to inquiries and in language which can scarcely be misunderstood. Situation alone. Experience at Guanahama. I am ready to demand before the late that another American, who had been incommunicado 24 hours, be released from said incommunicado and did not know any more. I am ready to demand that if it so happens, the trouble will terminate if you do not, I must depart. All others arrested with Scott have been put in communication with the American Consul. I must not? He has been incommunicado now 24 hours.

The correspondence closes with a telegram of the same date, in which General Lee informed the State Department that his demand had been complied with, and that Scott had been released.

from incommunicado after fourteen days' solitary confinement in a damp cell, 5 by 11 feet with water on the floor. "He was not allowed a chair or anything to sleep on," the telegram closes, "and discharges of the body were removed only once in five days. Scott says he

went away twelve hours without water, and once two days. Scott was charged with having Cuban postage stamps in his house. He was an employe of an American gas company."

In regard to the arrest of F. J. Cazanias, an American citizen, General Lee, on February 17, is a dispatch announcing his arrest, denounced

it as a great outrage, and said there were similar cases at Sagua and elsewhere in the island. The Department six days later ordered Lee to report on the facts, and on February 24 he replied that Cazanas insisted that his treaty rights should be respected. The prisoner had lived at Sagua since his registration there in 1872. The

Other dispatches show the number of his registration entry, number of passport, etc., and close with a dispatch dated February 27, leaving the matter undisposed of.

The correspondence in the case of Sylvester Scovel, the newspaper correspondent, begins with a telegram on February 6 to Secretary Olney from General Lee announcing Scovel's arrest a

Tunas, Santa Clara Province, the previous day. Secretary Olney immediately replied asking General Lee to see that Scovel's rights as an American were protected, and to use every exertion that no summary action be taken, adding that great fear was entertained by Scovel's friends on account of his previous expulsion from the island.

On February 9 General Escobar, as particular of Scovel's arrest, saying he was captured on the railroad, returning from an insurgent camp, and supposed incriminating papers were found on his person. He had asked the Captain-General to bring Scovel to Havana. On February 11 he said that Scovel was in a well-ventilated cell at Sancti Spiritus, supplied with bed and food, but the case would be tried by the

On February 13 General Lee transmitted a letter from Scofield, in which he says that he had the misfortune to be without a military pass, and was apprehended while boarding a train at a way station of Zaza. The guard had been instructed to look out for an "Ingles" without pa-

pers. Scofield says he came under that category and was taken into custody. He adds that he had been well treated. He denied the commission of any offence, and said he frankly told the judge that he had gone into the field without let or hindrance from any authority in the performance of his legitimate duties as a war correspondent, and that he had never comported himself in any other manner.

A dispatch of February 16 says that Scovel was first charged with rebellion for travelling in the country without a military pass; second, possessing a false pass; third, obtaining the same; fourth, making use of the same. No papers were found on him except notes eulogistic of the Spanish soldiers. — — —

The correspondence concludes with a telegram from Scovel to the president, in which he says:

from General Lee to Mr. Rockwell, under date of February 19, in which the Consul-General says that a competent lawyer had been obtained to defend Seovel, and that this lawyer would remain at Sancti Spiritus until the trial—the date of which had not been fixed when this dispatch was received.

EXPLODES A BOMBSHELL AT THE SEN-
ATE'S NIGHT SESSION.

PLATE, AND SAYS THE MAKERS HAVE THEIR
PAID AGENTS IN CONGRESS—THE NA-
VAL AND DISTRICT OF COLUM-
BIA BILLS PASSED.
Washington, March 1.—The Senate to-day in the
course of about an hour and a half passed the Dis-

place of about an hour and a half past the hour of the meeting of the Committee on Appropriations. The bill, carrying \$7,444,677, an excess of \$1,655,000 over the appropriation as it passed the House. Half of the amount is to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States and half out of the revenues of the District.

Then the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up. It carries \$35,725,234, a little over \$3,500,000 more than

the bill contained when it passed the House. Two and a half millions of the sum, however, are for the purpose of establishing a Government armor factory and of producing \$1,000,000 worth of armor wherein in case the Government is not able to make contracts for armor at the price to be fixed in the bill. That price is named in an amendment

by the Appropriations Committee at \$50 a ton; but a proposition to make the average price \$50 a ton was made by Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.), and on these propositions a discussion was kept up until 4:30 o'clock, when, without any solution of the question, the Senate proceeded to the discussion of executive business, and afterward took a recess until 5 p. m.

When the Senate resumed its session at 8 o'clock the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, the pending amendment being that relative to armor plate.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) opposed both the establishment of a Government armor factory and the fixing of the price of armor at either \$300 or \$400

Mr. Atkins (Rep., W. Va.) opposed the expenditure of \$250,000 for armor plate carried by the

until something definite was known of the real cost of armor. He inveighed against the policy of buying anything without knowing anything about its value. The Committee on Appropriations had fixed one price and a former Secretary of the Navy (Mr. Chandler) had fixed another, and both were groping in the dark. It was a remarkable

piece of legislation that fixed the price of armor plate without any definite knowledge of the value, and to say to the contractor in the same breath that if he did not accept this ultimatum the Government would buy his plant at much more than its value. He advocated a suspension of the work